Washington Sentinel.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

MARCH 22, 1854.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, orgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel receiving subscriptions and advertisements. per George W. Mearson is our authorize

agent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

We publish this morning the first part of the very able speech delivered recently in the Senate by Governor Brown, of Mississippi. It is a cause of much regret to us to be forced to divide the governor's speech, yet the pressure upon our columns is such as to leave us no alternative.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, and a bill to sell certain portions of the public lands to the States in which they lie for the purpose of constructing railroads and canals. A joint resolution, explanatory of the law regulating the appointment of cadets to West Point, was debated and then referred. A bill to regulate (increase) the pay and promote the efficiency of the army, and for other purposes, was debated and then postponed. A greater portion of the day was spent in executive session.

In the House of Representatives, after reports had been made from the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Richardson moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view of reaching the bill heretofore reported by him organizing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kansas. This motion was disagreed to. The House then proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate Nebraska and Kansas bill having been read by its title, Mr. Richardson moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories, but, contrary to the wishes of many, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-yeas 110, nays 95.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO BAVA-RIA AND LUBEC.

We are authorized to say that the kingdom of Bavaria, and the free city of Lubec, (Germany,) having acceded to the United States and Bremen arrangement, the single rate of postage to those States, respectively, by the Bremen line, will hereafter be 15 instead of 22 cents, prepayment optional.

Postmasters are advised to note these and all similar changes upon their table of foreign

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

It has not been many days since we felt constrained to notice the devious and unsteady course of the Washington Union in regard to the Nebraska bill. Very reluctantly we called attention to the fact that it at one time declared this bill to be the "test of democratic orthodoxy," and that before this emphatic announcement could produce its proper effect, and immediately after the election of its editor to the post of printer to the House of Representatives, it, for some reason not assigned by it, contained an article relaxing the test, and leaving the various members of the democratic family either to support or oppose the measure as to them might be agreeable. This announcement went out to the world with all the power of official emphasis. It was supposed that the Washington Union could make or unmake tests at pleasure-that it could either issue bulls of excommunication or grant absolution as to it might seem proper.

We said, a few days after the announcemen appeared, that it would do mischief. We said that many who would otherwise have supported the bill would then feel relieved from all obligations to do so. The result has realized our fears and fulfilled our expectations.

But, after much of mischief has been done, the Washington Union, with characteristic versatility, and with a fickleness that but for the important interests involved would be ludicrous, comes out and re-establishes the test-at least we presume that such is the object of its article of Sunday morning, headed "The Issue on the Territorial bill." We give an extract from that

"However many of the wisest and best of our public men may have preferred that the merits of the proposition to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas should not, for obvious reasons, be made a matter of issue between the two great parties, the turbulence and violence of abolition fanaticism, combined with the persistent hostility of northern whigs seem to render the continuance of any such condition of things hopelessly impossible. Not only, therefore, are the democrats to be once more rallied, as a distinct organization, in favor of the great principles of congressional nonintervention and popular sovereignty, (both being the vital elements of the proposition of Senator Douglas,) but the high duty will be confided to them of preventing the enemies of that proposition from making it a source of deep and wide-spread SECTIONAL DIVISION."

Again, the Union says: "We say then that the issue has been deliberately made, and wickedly made by the enemies of the democraey on this bill of Senator Douglas, and as democrats, we cannot hesitate to accept it."

How, we would ask, can such contradictions be reconciled? Are they not unworthy of one of the metropolitan organs of the American democracy? Do they not more resemble the changing humors of a capricious child, than the sober, dignified, and well considered suggestions to be expected from a political journal of high pretensions?

We would be pleased to see the Washington Union pursuing a plain, straight-forward, consistent course; and when we point to its errors and inconsistencies, we do so to call its attention to the dangers and difficulties that result

from them to the democratic party. Some few months since a feud sprang up be-

usual acrimony. Inflamed by opposition, and really useful inventions and improvements, time after time, denounced those who differed play of European art and science, skill and in-from its views, as refractory destructives and disorganizers. It accused all such, and we were gain in no ordinary degree a large amount of of the number, of disregarding party ties and jeoparding the success of democratic principal manufacturing systems, and valuable hints toof the number, of disregarding party ties and ples. It laid down its test with great earnest- wards the commencement of others.' ness and impressive solemnity.

But now, when a great measure involving the dearest principles of the democratic party is presented to the country, when the executive is deeply solicitous for its success, and when the leading statesmen of our party are everywhere in favor of it, instead of being steady, straight-forward, and decided, it flirts with it in the most tormenting manner imaginable. It makes it a "test of democratic orthodoxy" one day, and unmakes it the next. It shuffles and changes with Protean versatility. It most sadly perplexes its readers. They do not know how to interpret its uncertain utterings.

It seems to us that this subject is too serious to be trifled with. It is also beneath the dignity of a grave and serious journal, like the Washington Union, to coquet so cruelly with it. We already see some of the melancholy results of its unsteady and inconsistent course. We much fear that such results will greatly multiply unless that course is changed.

CONSUL SANDERS.

We find in the London Morning Advertiser, of the 3d of March, the following sketch of George N. Sanders, esq. :

"RECALL OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL .- The recall of Mr. Sanders from London, as consul, by the Senate of the United States, is owing, as we learn, to a serious of letters written by him in relation to the present aspect of European affairs, and published in the New York Herald. It would seem that the liberal character of these letters gave offence to the conservative sense of the American Senate-a body much resembling, in its animus, our own House of Lords-who, therefore, refused to confirm Mr. Sanders's nomination. We must. however, admit that, if we are to judge from his case, the agents abroad of our own administration have more latitude of discretion than

American officers are allowed in Europe. "Mr. Sanders was in the United States the leader of 'Young America,' which is an advanced wing of the democratic party, and as editor of the Democratic Review, struck some of the heaviest blows against the reactionary wing of his party. During his brief stay here, Mr. Sanders has endeared to him personally all the European liberals, who had, before making his personal acquaintance, known him as their consistent friend.

"Young America embraces the brightest talent and best energies of the democratic party, and will in future presidential contests control the action of the democratic national convention. The Washington city politicians are its opponents; and, to get rid of their sinister influence, the democrats, at their last quadrennial session, changed the place of meeting from Baltimore, a town near to the national capital, to Cincinnati, the centre of Young American organization.

"The Washington city combination against Mr. Sanders will, no doubt, awaken a warm enthusiasm in vindication of him, as the re presentative of principles dear to a powerful, alented, and active party. He will undoubt edly be sustained by the people, and we look forward to his entering on a brilliant and important career in the future politics of America. He possesses high talent, great personal popularity and energy, which make him a formidable foe, and well fit him for a leader in popular

"Mr. Sanders's activity of character and devotion to the public interest have already developed themselves here in a manner which as met the universal ann concerned. In the arrangement of the consulate, he has provided in a superior manner for the comfort and convenience of not only the merchants, by a change of locality, but also contributed greatly to the comfort of the captains and of the sailors, in the provision of appropriate apartments, with fires, gas-lights, desks, and newspapers.

"In view of the approaching change of the American tariff, Mr. Sanders has been occupied in obtaining information of great value to he reciprocal commerce of the two nations. hearty free-trader himself, he is anxious to obtain every fact tending to the development and establishment of the largest Britsh and American interchange.

"We are gratified to learn that Mr. Sanders's present commission holds over to the end of he present session of Congress, which will probably not occur till September. We hope that our manufacturers and agriculturists will therefore avail themselves of this period to put every element of information in his hands regarding production and consumption, as far as connected with the United States."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS. The English commissioners who were appointed to attend the New York Industrial Exhibition have made their report to the Earl of Clarendon. The commission was headed by the Earl of Ellesmere. Whilst this report is characterized by the most perfect kindness and or fifty lives were lost. The principal part of the most studied courtesy towards this country, the sufferers were women and children. The and whilst every excuse is made for the vexatious delay in the opening of the exhibition, by which the distinguished foreign commission were greatly incommoded, we should judge that undertaking. We extract the closing paragraph of the report :

"In its general character the exhibition at New York may be said to be successful. The lessons conveyed in the contributions from Europe cannot, we believe, fail to exercise a beneficial influence over the taste, skill, and in- Hinshaw, Madison county, Tennessee; Mr. dustry of the United States.

"The attention of the commission was, of course, chiefly confined to the contributions of the Americans themselves; and in certain departments the industry of the various States R. Trice, Louis Pollock, assistant bar-keepor. was fairly represented, whilst in others there was a deficiency much to be regretted, more especially in the section of raw materials. But when it is considered that the space assigned to the United States amounted but to one-third part of the whole building, and that this space does not greatly exceed that originally assigned to the contributions from America in the great exhibition of 1851, the impossibility of illustrating the industrial resources of so extended a territory as that now comprised within the imits of the federal Union, becomes self-evident. There can be little doubt, then, that in nearly all essential points the exhibition will prove, to the intelligent and industrous artisans and enterprising manufacturers of America, much more of an instructor in what has to be done than an expositor of what has been done by them; for the latter can be alone fairly judged of in the manufactories.

"Intelligent, from the practical influence of that early education which is alike afforded to all, and indeed made almost imperative on all, either by an enlightened public opinion or legal enactment; ingenious, industrious, energetic, and pains taking as the producing classes of so tween the two divisions of the democracy of basy a community must necessarily be, where

THE COMPOSITION OF THE CALIFOR-

NIA LEGISLATURE. The New York Herald gives the following interesting account of the composition of the California legislature: "We have received from California a statistical chart of the senators and representatives in Congress from that State, and the State officers, senators, representatives, and offices of the fifth session of the State legislature, which convened at Benicia on the 2d of January last. It is a document of peculiar interest, and gives a tolerably clear insight into the character and composition of the men who form the official army of the State. Every occupation and profession is represented therein. The merchant, the lawyer, the meproportions their quota. At the head of the list is Governor Bigler, brother of the governor of Pennsylvania, and a printer by profession, though it is doubtless many years since he worked at the trade. He emigrated in 1849 from Illinois, but is a native of Pennsylvania. The lieutenant governor, Samuel Purdy, a native of this State, was a merchant, and emigrated in the same year. The comptroller, Samuel Bell, from Tennessee, was a miner: the treasurer, S. A. McMeans, from the same State, a physician; the surveyor-general, S. H. Marlette, from New York, a civil engineer; the superintendent of public instruction, P. K. Hubbs, from Pennsylvania, a miner; the secretary of State, J. W. Deaver, from Virginia, a lawyer, of which profession the attorney-general, J. R. McConnell, from Kentucky, of course is also a member.

"Of the State senators, eight are natives of New York, three of Pennsylvania, two of Georgia, two of New Jersey, two of Ohio, one of Alabama, one of California, two of Vermont, five of Tennessee, one of South Carolina, one of Virginia, two of Kentucky, one of New Hampshire, one of Ireland, one of Maryland, and one of Maine.

"In the assembly, as in the senate, there is larger number of natives of New York, than from any other State, while Missouri comes next. Among the occupations of the officers of the senate is one which we never have heard classed before, but which we suppose is peculiar to that land of adventurers; it is denomnated in the list 'outside chances,' and the person who formerly possessed it is the present incumbent of sergeant-at-arms. As there is a great resemblance between the two occupations, it is fair to presume that his outside chances will not be neglected in his new office."

NATIONAL THEATRE-BENEFIT OF

Mr. Hale takes his benefit this evening at the National Theatre, and we sincerely hope that he will attract the attention he so well deserves. The visitors at the National this season have been much indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Hale, for their successful efforts to interest and amuse them. We regard Mr. Hale as one of the best comedians now on the stage. His humor is excellent, his wit unfailing, and he i always perfect in his part.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE RESTELL CASE.-We mentioned some days since the sudden and unaccountable disappearance at New York of Miss Cordelia A Grant, the principal witness against Madame Restell, and gave the language of her attorney expressing an intimation that foul play might have been used to prevent her appearance at the trial. The Herald, of the 17th, says:

"A rumor was current yesterday that the dead body of a female, bearing the description of Miss Cordelia A. Grant, the principal witness against Mr. Shackford and Madame Restell in the abortion case, was found floating in the East river, on the Brooklyn side. Several per-East river, on the Brooklyn side. Several persons acquainted with her identity hastened to Brooklyn to ascertain further particulars, and up to a late hour last night we had not been hurled headlong in the river, and others blinded hurled headlong in the river, and others blinded Brooklyn to ascertain further particulars, and

Unless this should prove to be the body of Miss Grant, no information has been received of her whereabouts.

STEAMER BURNT AT MEMPHIS .- The steam. boat Caroline was lately announced as having been burn at Memphis, by which some forty

following persons are known to have perished:

Mr. Harshaw, of Clarendon, Arkansas, and

George Jones, clerk of the house of Poole & Co., Jacksonport; wife and child of J. Haskins, Marshall county, Mississippi; four chil they did not form a very high estimate of the dren of S. McMullen, Madison county, Tennessee; Mr. Smith, wife, and young lady with them; Mrs. Haley and three children, Tippah county, Mississippi; John Horton, wife and two children, Madison county, Tennessee; Mr. Parrel, Madison county, Tennessee; M. Martin, Madison county, Tennessee; Miss Susanna F. Pool, Madison county, Tennessee; son of Mr. -, son-in-law of Mr. Wortham, Shelby county; Mrs. —, sister to above, widow, and thirteen children; Miss —, sister to above; eight deck hands; Captain James Creighton, pilot; John

> The total loss of the boat and cargo is estihands of passengers.

HEAVY GALE .- A heavy gale swept over the eastern part of New York and New England on Saturday. In Albany it lasted for twentyfour hours, doing immense damage to buildings and to boats. Fifty houses were injured-most of them demolished. Nearly all the chimneys in the city were blown down, and many persons were severely injured, but no lives were lost. All the trains and boats were detained by the gale. In Boston much damage was done by the falling of chimneys. One man was killed.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD .- The bill limiting this railroad to fifteen years was

ning at two and a half cents per mile, which is in their great anguish, were under care in the ambitious to exert control, it at length, and will be wonderful indeed if, out of such a disthus amended, was passed in the house, 36 to

> LIEUTENANT STRAIN .- Fears are entertained that Lieutenant Strain, and the party engaged under him in a surveying expedition on the isthmus of Darien, have either been murdered, or are starved to death. They left the ship Cyane for ten days; but at last advices they had been absent forty-five days, and no tidings of them had been received.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.-Major William H. Emory, of the Mexican boundary commission, has informed the Secretary of the Interior that the latitude of the mouth of the Rio Grande river lies 25° 57' 21".8 north. Some of the charts have placed it many miles from its true position.

RICHARDSON'S TELEGRAPH.-We learn that Professor Smith, whose lectures at the Smithsonian have been so popular, after an investigation of the principles involved in this invenchanic, the laborer, the actor, the farmer, the tion and an examination of the model at the miner, and the printer furnish in nearly equal Capitol, has given it his unqualified approval.

> BY THE ARABIA, it is reported that two Brittish subjects have been arrested and imprisoned in the Papal States, for having in their possession some copies of St. Paul's epistles to the Romans in the Italian language.

> BURNING OF A BRIDGE. -The railroad bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Company over the Monocacy river was burned on Friday last. It was supposed to have taken fire from a locomotive. A few days only will be required to erect a temporary substitute.

> A QUICK TRANSIT .- The Panama Star states that the agent of the Vanderbilt independent line, passed from Aspinwall to Panama in four hours and five minutes. This is the quickest trip ever made across the isthmus.

LIEUTENANT P. Bodisco, the nephew of the beart late M. Bodisco, who for some time past has been an attache of the Russian legation in this | 12 o'clock. country, has been ordered to return to St. Pecountry, has been ordered to return to St. Pe- day evening, for being concerned in the disturb-tersburg by his government, and will leave the ance which occurred at that time, and after being United States by the 1st proximo.

NEW CONSUL FROM SAXONY .- The President has approved of H. W. Henrichsen as consul of Saxony for the port of San Francisco.

General Inteiligence.

From the Louisville Journal, March 15. Another Dreadful Steamboat Explosion orty to Fifty Persons Killed & Wounded .-We learn from two passeng rs on the Europa, which arrived here last night from below, that about eight o'clock night before last the steame Reindeer, from this port bound to St. Louis, burst a flue just as she was leaving Cannelton, scatter-ing misery and death in all directions. At the first revolution of the wheel the flue burst. The steam rushed first forward, then through the deck, and finally enveloped the whole boat so that nothing was visible of it. The screams of the wounded were heart-rending. The Europa was about three hundred yards off; but, in approaching the Rein-deer, was run into by her, and the Europa's guard, from the bow to the boilers, was torn oil.

Our informants could not give us any of the

names of the killed and wounded, the number of which they estimated at forty or fifty. They were positive that none of the cabin passengers were killed or wounded, and that all the officers escaped harm, except one of the engineers, who was killed outright, and one of the mates, who was missing. Independent of these two, all the persons killed and wounded belonged to the crew and deck pas-sengers. Of the latter she had a number, consist-ing principally of families removing west. Many blown into the river and drowned. The Reindeer was, as soon as possible after the accident, landed again. The Europa lay alongside of her about fifteen minutes. The scene in the cabin, where the wounded were taken, is described as horrifying. Most of them were so horribly scalded

The Reindeer had been sold, and was on her way to St. Louis to be delivered to her purchsers and in charge of her former officers. She left this port about noon on Monday. From the Cincinnati Commercial

Yesterday we had a long conversation with Capt. Hiram L. Hawley, of the steamer Europa, who was near the Reindeer when her flue collapsed, and knows as much of the cause and results of the accident as any man. The Reindeer and Europa were taking on coal together at Can-nelton; the former bound down and the latter up the river. The Reindeer got on her supply o coal first, rounded slowly out on the wheel, about half past nine o'clock, and at the moment when her how was directly down the stream, and while the second revolution of the larboard wheel was being made, a flue collapsed at both ends, and the deck was raked from ster by the steam and crazy with suffering rushed overboard. Some of these were saved; many were not.

wreck now floated hopelessly, and the nowerful flood-current bore her towards the bank, where she was in danger of annihilation from heavy, leaning sycamore trees. Steam was up on the Europa and with all possible speed Captain Hawley went to the rescue. About three-quarters of a mile be-low the scene of the explosion, the Europa got below the Reindeer, and stopped her by catching the bow of the R. in her guard. The Europa was ow in a bad fix.

The engineers were harried, and managed to "catch both engines on the centre," so that while the bow of the Reindeer was held by the Europa's starboard guard, which it was tearing badly, the rboard guard of the E. was dashed against a tree and scraped off for some fifteen feet from the how By this time the Europa's engines were at work, and she maintained her position against the flood until the Reindeer was made fast.

Captain Hawley called and told the people on shore to go down to the wreck instantly, prepared to attend to a hundred wounded persons, and such skiffs as were at the landing were at once filled and on their way.

A few rods above Cannelion the Europa met

the Magnolia, and hailing her gave the news, and the statement that it was desirable for the Reindeer to be towed up to the landing. Capt. Hawley states that from the slow movements of the Reindeer in rounding out, and the manner in which she "escaped," he is perfectly confident she could not have had one hundred sounds of steam, and that the accident was occaoned by the lowness of water in the boilers, and then the boat, when coaling, careened considerably, and the flue that collapsed must have been out

Captain Hawley was unable to give a reliable statement of the number of persons killed and injured. He was informed that the Reindeer's crew consisted of thirty men, and after the accident not more than a dozen were safe. The steerage contained a large number of persons, all of whom were more or less injured. As he passed the Reindeer, after the accident, when endeavoring to check the progress, there were as many per-sons clinging to her rudder and yawl as could find room to hold on. He saw a number of men struggling is the water, most of whom certainly per

A few persons were scalded by the steam in the cabin; one man, while in his berth, was ascer-tained to be desperately injured.

The scene was more terrific than it is possible When the clothes were torn from

Many vessels were blown from their moorings, and much injury was done to the shipping generally.

When the cities were torn from the sufferers, their skin was found in most cases to be as wet, ragged paper, literally hanging in shreds. The shricks and moans of the wounded were beyond imagination awful. A number died at once, and the scenes of misery in horrible var ety, on every hand, were too shocking to dwell

One of the engineers was seen by Capt. Hawley lying dead on the engine. He thinks that not less than sixty or seventy persons were scalded, and that a large majority of them have died or will die. The number lost by being blown or staggering overhoard, it is impossible to know. The clerk will be able to tell how many persons were aboard, out he cannot tell what became of them, as those who were not injured commenced leaving at once. e badly scalded person came up on the Europe I was taken to the Commercial Hospital.

The R-indeer, as we mentioned yesterday, was going to St. Louis to take the place of the Kate Kearney, another ill-fated boat. She was a little more than two years old, and had been the rival of the famous Eclipse, in the Louisville and New Orleans passenger trade. She is 280 feet in length, and her cabin furnished in elegant style. The St. Louis company were to pay \$32,000 for her. The boat itself was injured out little, yet this stain on her reputation will greatly depreciate her value for

It will cost about \$400 to repair the Europa, but her owners don't mind that, considering the good service she performed in the cause of humanity Capt. Hawley deserves high praise for the promp and efficient manuer in which he manceuvred to save the wreck from utter destruction, to which

Riot at New Haven .- New Haven, March 18 .- Our city was disgraced last evening by a row and riot, which resulted in the death of an Irishman, named Patrick O'Neil, the particulars of which, as we have been informed by Capt. Bis-

sell, are as follows:
It seems that a number of students, who attended Homan's Athenæum last evening, were followed from the exchange, after the performance was over, by a crowd of men and boys, who, on account of a disturbance that occurred a them the night previous, were exasperated at the collegians, and took the occasion to vent their spite by hootings, and hissings, and the throwing of stones. The crowd proceeded up Chapel street, as far as Temple, when a general fight with stones and brickbats ensued. Capt Bissell who was on the spot with his assistants, did all in his power to quell the riot, but had not sufficient force to accomplish his purpose.

During the melee a number of pistol-shots were fired, most of which were discharged in the air and without doing injury to any person Severa were hit with stones and other missiles, but no one was seriously hurt until the crowd arrived in front of the bookstore of Mr. L. W. Fitch, when

O'Neil was seen to stagger and fall upon the pavement. He was picked up and immediately conveyed to the police office, where he expired in a fe moments. Doctors Kuight and Jewett were called in, and, upon an examination, found that the deceased had been stabled in or near the

It is not yet known by whom the murder was mamitted, and no arrests had been made up to

O'Neil, we understand, was arrested on Thurswarned by the officers, and making promises the future, was discharged from custody; and early next evening he was again spoken to and advised to go home, but he remained, and has thus

come to an awful end:
This bloody affair created a freat excitement in the street, and it was feared for a time that it would lead to a more serious difficulty. Several church bells rung an alarm, and a large crowd of people were gathered about the corners, but the police, aided by a large number of law-abiding and peaceable citizens, succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and when we went to press, peace and quiet were apparently restored.

An inquest and examination upon the body of

O'Neil will be hac this afternoon LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. R. H. Scoffeld, who was quietly passing up Chapel street, received a ball in his left arm About seven pistol-balls were fired into the crowd by the students. The bells were afterwards rung, and two cannon brought upon the green, loaded, and pointed at one of the College buildings. The riot was finally quelled by the city authorities and college faculty, who are busily engaged in ferreting out

From Utah Territory we have news to De ember 1. The wall around the temple block was making good progress. A wall around the whole city of the Salt Lake was also being built. The Indians continued hostile, and had burnt a small indians continued hostile, and had burnt a small mill in San Pete county. The Utah legislature was to meet at the capitol, in Salt Lake city, on the second Monday in December. Land in Utah is very fertile; a squash weighing one hundred and five pounds had been raised near Salt Lake. A farm of twenty-eight acres, in Davis county, yielded last season fifteen tons and nine damaged by hogs, twelve tons of corn, nine hun-ered pounds of outs. forty tons of potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, five tons of onions and cabbages, four tons of flax and flaxseed, and wenty-five tons of pumpkins. squashes, &c., and

wenty-five tons of straw, fodder, and chaff. The Know Nothings, in Waltham, Massachusetts, on the first Monday in March, elected their whole ticket as it were by magic. Nobody could tell where the ticket came from, where i was printed, or when and where got up. It has been a town talk ever since. It is said we have a strong organization of the kind amongst us, and yet no one knows anything about it. All is clouded mystery and darkness. Just before the election n obscure notice was posted up, calling upon cer tain persons to meet nobody knew when or where. less some secret hieroglyphics, cut out of th slip of paper posted, apparently, with a pen-knife, formation. The town of Newton seems to be lessed likewise with a sprinkling of this knownothing-ism .- Boston Traveller

Later from Texas .- The U. S. mail steamship ouisiana, Captain J. Smith, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., from Galveston, which lace she left on the 13th inst. MOVEMENT OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—From a letter received by the Galveston News, dated Brownsville, February 24th, we learn that Gen. Woll is on the march, with his entire command, to Camargo, with a view to stablishing his head-quarters at that place. The caviest pieces of ordnance have been taken to Monterey. Gen. Cruz remains in command at Matamoros. There is a rumor affoat, in the latter city, to the effect that the section of country lybetween the Rio Grande and the Sierre Madre been sold, (?) and the report is generally

credited by the Mexicans of the place Colonel Fremont, who sometime since started on the trip across the country through the Coc-chatope pass to California in the winter, to test its practicability for a railroad route, has just been heard from. Lord Fitzwilliam, of England, who returned a few days ago from the Plains, informs the St. Louis Republican that he arrived at Bent's Houses, situated about two miles below the river de los Animos, a tributary of the -rkaneas, at the Point of Rocks in the Big Timber, on the same day that Colonel Fremont left, but did not see or speak to him. At Bent's Houses he learned that the colonel had lost, at Salt creek, on the Crow river, seven animals, and afterwards had five more stolen from him by the Chevennes. Lord F. has been on an extensive tour, and has visited much of the Oregon and Washington Territory, Puget's sound, and Vancouver's island.

Philadelphia Items.

RE-INTERRED.—On Friday afternoon, the re-mains of George Lippard were removed from the receiving vault of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and placed in another portion of the ground. few personal friends, members of the "Brother hood of the Union," superintended the re-intermated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides a large amount of money in the hands of passengers.

by, and the flue that case it would become red hood of the Union," superintended the re-interment. A handsome monument will saortly be erected to the memory of the departed.

A HORRISLE DEATH .- The coroner held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a boy named Shaw, who had fallen into a line-kiln, the day previous, at the corner of Lombard and Willo streets, and was burnt to death. The unfortunate lad was in company with his brother at the time the awful calamity befel him. This is one of the saddest accidents we have ever recorded.

A STONE FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT .-The workmen in the manufactory of Messrs. Nor-ris & Son, locomotive builders, are having a stone orepared for the Washington monument, on the face of which the representation of a locomotive will be tastefully chisciled.

Anorner Swift Trip .- The splendid steamship Keystone State, arrived at this port on Satur-day morning, having made the trip from Savannah

At the Chesnut street theatre last night, some scoundrel in the gallery threw a quantity of sand and gravel upon the stage. A pebble struck Mrs. Mowatt full upon the forehead, causing such in-

Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS BY THE ARABIA.

Alliance of Austria with the Western Powers.-The London Morning Advertiser, in contemplating the probable effect of the Austrian alliance, discourses in this wise :

"There is a general rejoicing that Austria has at last joined the western powers. We do not share in that joy. We look on the alliance of the court of Viesna with directly opposite feelings. It is an event to be deplored. Austria is by nature reacherous. She is not, under any circumstances, to be depended on. In the present case, we all know that in her heart she is hostile to France and

England, and friendly to Russia.

'Her junction, therefore, with the western powers will, unless we are greatly mistaken, turn out the most disastrous thing which could have happened both for Turkey and this country. She will do in war what she has done in diplomacy Who does not remember the Vienna note? The note, to which the court of Vienna, by a niece of consummate cunning, chained the signatures of France and England, was so adroitly drawn up, as to concede to the czar all the Menschikoff claims, without either of the western powers havclaims, without either of the western powers having even so much as suspected that anything was wrong. But for the superior discernment of the Porte. Turkey would long before new, in virtue of the Vieuna note, have been handed over bodily to the autocrat. And yet Austria professed to be all the white to be acting, as she does now, against the czar and with the western powers.

"The frieudship, therefore, friendship only in name.) of the court of Vienna, is much more to be dreaded than its open enmity. Now that Austria

dreaded than its open enmity. Now that Austria has professed to identify her interests and her course of policy with the interests and policy of the western powers, we see prospective perils which we did not before apprehend. Her tactics will be to be very vehicinent in her well-simulated indignation at the conduct of the czar, and very loud in her seeming condemnation of the criminal course he is pursuing; and yet all the while she will be secretly studying his interests, and promoting his objects. When peace comes, she will take an active part in arranging the te ms on which it is to be based, taking especial care that such terms be acquiesced in by the western powers as will leave Nicholas in at least as favorable a position as he was before the outbreak of hostilities Austria will, in fact, act throughout the peace ne ostilities, as the counsel of the czar, though, or course, taking care studiously to disclaim any Gendship for him. She will urge on France and England that it would be ungenerous in them ake advantage of the false position into which has brought himself, to deprive him of a single inch of territory, or to alter existing treaties.

"The coalition are already aware that such are the views with which Austria has joined the vestern powers; and we much fear, from an observation or two which fell from Lord Claren-don on Friday evening, in his otherwise excellent speech, that ministers have already come to some understanding with the court of Vienna, on the subject. His lordship spoke of the abstract jusice of refusing to renew those treaties, about which there has been so much misunderstanding but it was very easy to see a lurking indispositi to act in accordance with his convictions of ab-stract right. And so with regard to the expense of war. Lord Clarendon admitted that the exar would, on the conclusion of the war, be bound in justice to pay not only all his own expenses but those also incurred by Turkey and the west-ern powers; but it was evident from the remarks which followed, that the noble lord did not think hat matters should be carried so far as that. "Now this is just the cause which Austria will

suggest as the right and generous one. as soon as hostilities have ceased. It is a course, we strongy suspect, in favor of which she has already come o an understanding with the French and English overnment. If the Aberdeen administration have given Austria the slightest reason to expect that hey will ever consent to let Russia off in this they will ever consent to let Kissia on in this way, then we have no hesitatian in saying that their last act will be worse than any which preceded it. They will have secrificed English interests and English honor, and ignobly suffered themselves to become the creatures of the court

India .- Accounts from British India are of much nterest. The intelligence of the establishment of a Russian army on the Oxus is confirmed; ilso, that an alliance, offensive and defensive has been concluded between the Russians Dost Ma-homed, the Khan of Khiva, and the Khan of Bok-

hara. The following is from the Cabul correspondent of the Delhi Gazette:

"The Russian army had halted within two marches of Khiva, and was employed in the construction of cantonments. Four Russian agents had reached Dost Mohamed, bearing a message rom the hussian neral. The message was to this effect: Dost Mohamed was solicited to pro-ceed with his camp to the banks of the Oxus there to meet two Russian envoys with letters from the czar—one addressed to the ameer him-self, and the other to the king of Bokhara—proposing the formation of a quadruple alliance be-ween the czar, the khan of Khiva, Dost Mohamed, and the king of Bokhara; the alliance to be agreed upon on the right bank of the Oxus. Should Dost Mohamed agree to the proposal, the Russian general would cobe in person to the right or northern bank of the Oxus (in the neighorhood of Chargoree, we presume,) and await an interview with the Dost.

"Dost Mahomed's reply was, that he consented to the proposed negotiations; but that he would not cross the Oxus to meet his old enemy the King of Bokhara, unless the Russian general would in the first place cross to the Affghan side of the river, bringing with him. ar temporary hostages, the son and prime minister of the King of Bokhara. On these terms he would not only treat with the King of Bokkara, but would forgive all his past offences, holding that the importance of the quadruple alliance should throw all private quarrels into the shade. On these terms, then a reaty of alliance between Russia, Khiva, Bokhara, and Cabul was on the point of settlement.

China,-The las mail from China brings inteligence from Pekin down to the 25th of Novemper. At that date it is said the insurgents had secured Tien-tsin, the seaport of Pekin—a large city situated at the junction of the grand canal with he river Peiho, ninety-live miles from the capital It is also said that the Emperor has directed governors of the various provinces to send the imperial revenue to Genol, in Mautchooria, instead of to Pekin, as heretofore.

The files of the Pekin Gazette for the two

months previous to the last dates, afford materials for a connected account of the progress of the rebels from the commencement of the insurrection. The following brief summary of their move-ments will be interesting to our readers: In their march northward from Kwang-si, the cradle of the nsurrection, the rebels struck the Yang tse-kiang river, 350 miles from Nankin. Here they separated into two divisions, one of which, proceeding down the river, captured Nankin and secured the mouth of the great canal, while the western col-umn moved northwards. The army at Nankin. after beating the Imperialist force which moved against them, despatched a division of troops against Pekin by the line of the grand canal. istance of about 800 miles. They met with no decided obstacles to their progress, and, marching

decided obstacles to their progress, and, marching triumphantly onward, effected a junction with the western column near Tien-tsin.

The progress of the western column was more eventful. Marching directly north for a distance, of 400 miles, they besieged Hoaf-khing, a large city on the Yellow river. Here they were detained two months, during which time they were sureded by the imperial forces. Finally they rounded by the imperial forces. Finally raised the siege, and slipping past the right flank of Shing-paou, (the leader of one of the imperial ist divisions.) marching 350 miles to the north-west, capturing several cities on the way. They were delayed however, some time at Pin Yang. during which Shing-paou placed himself again on their front. The insurgents then turned to the eastward, and after marching 75 miles, resumed their northerly course, and driving back the generai who defended the southwestern extremity of the province of Petcheli, arrived without further serious fighting to within six miles of Kan-chich on the south side of the river Pei-ho, and ISO miles from Pekin. Here Shing-paou again threw himself in their way, and, according to his own report, annihilated the whole rebel army with the exception of a few thousand, who escaped into the cay. But the rebels would not stay annihi-

The rebels subsequently escaped from the city, and, having crossed the river with some loss, burned the bridge to prevent pursuit, and marched 30 miles onward to Siuchau. Here they were again attacked by the indefatigable Shing-paou, and sustained a loss of 600 or 800 men. They resumed their route, however, and, after capturing a number of cities, opened a communication with he Nankin column, which was then moving up the canal. On the 30th of October, the advance boats of the Nankin force attacked Tien-tsin, and tween the two divisions of the democracy of New York. The Union espoused the course of one division with much zeal and with un-

but about 18,000 in number, and were surrounded by 700,000 imperialists. Two Mongol chiefs had been appointed to military commands, and large forces of the Mongol Tartars were about to unite with Shing-paou to exterminate the insurgents, who were thought to be in a very perilous position. Such is the imperial account. It will be noticed that notwithstanding continued defeats

noticed that notwithstanding continued defeats and annihilations, the rebels continued their viotorious progress towards Pekin.

Tien-tsin is situated at the junction of the grand canal with the Phiho river. It is a very large city, and its supurbs stretch for miles along the banks of the river. Barrou says: "The crowds of large vessels lying close together along the sides of the river, the various kinds of craft passing and repassing, the manufactories and warehouses extending on each bank as far as the eye can reach, indicated a spirit of commerce far beyond anything we had hitherto met with."

The Russian expedition left Hongkong, De-

The Russian expedition left Hongkong, De-cember 24, for Japan, and the American expedi-tion would soon follow.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. William J. McCulloch, of Louisiana, to be surveyor general of the United States for the district of Louisiana, vice J. W. Boyd, removed. Paul McCormick of Florida to be register of he land office at Newnansville. Florida, vice

Lemuel Wilson, removed.

Selim W. Meyers, of Florida, to be register of the land office at Tallahassee, Florida, vice Theodore W. Brevard, resigned.

Thomas Thornley, of the District of Colembia, to be warden of the penitentiary of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Jonas B.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES James Keenan, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Hong-Kong John P. Sullivan, of California, for the port of Bayonne, in France.
Reuben Wood, of Obio, for the port of Valps

Celegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

The New Hampshire Election BALTIMORE, March 21 -The Concord Patriol laims the election of one hundred and sixty emocrats to one hundred and forty-five coalition Four democratic towns to come in. The coalition claims ten majority. The discrepancy occurs in the political classification of the members elect.

No Tidings of the Pacific. NEW YORK, March 21 .- We have no tidings yet of the arrival of the steamer Pacific.

DIED. On the 21st instant, at St. Vincent's Female Academy MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of PATRICE CORDIT, age. our years and ten days.
[American Celt, Dublin Nation, and Freeman's Journal

Ernestine L. Rose will speak, this Wednesday vening, on the subject of the Political and Legal Rights of venan, at Carusi's Saloon, at 71/2 o'clock. Admission. 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

"Spiritualism."—A lecture on "spirituali-m" wil "Spiritualism."—A lecture on "spiritualism" with be delivered at Carual's Saloon, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, March 23 and 25, at 71% o'clock, by Professor Brittan as a scholar and lecturer, as well as the intrinsic merits of the subject, cannot fail to command the attention of all who feel an interest in knowing something of the most extreordinary phenomena of the present, or of any preceding age. Admission 25 cents, to cover expenses of the hall, &c. Tickets to be had at the door.

N. P. TALLMADGE,
J. R. GIDDINGS,
Committee.

March 21

C. LAURIE,

Amusements.

RISLEY AND GOODALL'S VARIETE

THE STAR COMPANY. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22,

The performances will commence with the petite comedy entitled DELICATE GROUND. Citizen Sangfroid......Mr. WHEATLEIGH.
Alphoxse...........Mr. CHANDLER.
Pauline.........Miss KATE SAXON.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Prices of Admission .- Orchestra sents 75 cents

NATIONAL THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MR. C. HALE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Morch 22, Will be performed the comedy, entitled HOW TO RULE A WIFE. Juliana Mrs. MACRED

Sailor's Hornpipe Miss FIELDING. To conclude with ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Martha Gibbs, the factory girl, Mrs. MACREAD .:

Prices of admission : Dress circle and parquett 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cents family circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored galler f, 25 cents; private boxes. \$5.

REVIVAL SERMONS, BY THE REV. Daniel Baker, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Washington city. Price \$1. The Words of Jesus, by the author of the Morning and Night Watches." Forty bents.
For sale at the Religious Book Depository of GRAY & BALLANTYNE. March 22

NEW BOOKS.—The Lamp Lighter: & moral tale of thrilling interest. Price \$1. moral tale of thrilling interest. Price \$1. Mrs. Ben Darby; or the Weal and Woe of Social Life, a Temperance Tale, by Maria Collins. Price Female Scripture Characters, by William Jay,

Doctrine of the Holy Euch-rist, by Robt. Isane Wilherforce, A. M. Price \$1 25.
For sale by GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

outhor of Morning and Evening Exercises. Price

DAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC. -Northherits, &c., by Edward F. Johnson, C. E.
Merrimack, or Life at the Loom, by Day Kellogg Lee, author of Summerfield, or Life on a Farm, and the Master Builder, or Life at a Trads. Shak-peare's Works, with Collier's notes, new and cheap edition. Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th street DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE GRAND 9. drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, March 15, 1854:

60 3 53 35 67 16 19 51 38 68 74 57 27 March 21. R. FRANCE & CO. Managers. TIRGINIA . PAY ROLLS AND MUS.

V ter Rolls."—Two copies of these scarce and valuable lists of soldiers for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th street.

The Cheapest Medical Journal in the South THE GEORGIA BLISTER AND CRITIC. THE undersigned will publish in the city of Atalanta. Georgia, a monthly journal of medicine under the above name. Each number will contain twenty-four pages, devoted to the development of southern medical literature, and the exponents of the blisacran and the city of t sition of the Diseases and physical peculiarities of

THE BLISTER AND CRITIC will be independent in everything. It shall not grind for any clique or faction; it will not be the nouthpiece of any cabal, or the organ of any in it widnal. It will stand upon the code of ethis, and patronize honorable medicine, sink or swith, live or die, survive or perish. We invite short, sensible, and practical papers from the profession

throughout the country.

The work is permanently established, and will be issued in March next at \$1.00 per year in advance. Persons wishing it will please address the editor, with the needful enclosed, post-paid.

March 21. H. A. RAMSAY, M. D. Editor.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-A large, black, curly-haired Retriever, (resembling a New-toundland.) with tawny paws, and a tawny face, and white ruffle down his neck, and feathery black and tawny tail. He is a year and a half old, and answers to the name of "Rover." A most liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at this office.